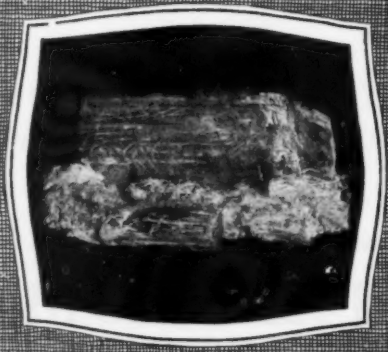
# ASBESTOS

*The Most Important Mineral in the World*

Vol. 7 JANUARY 1926 No. 7



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# ... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - - *EDITOR*

*PUBLISHING OFFICE*

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# MARKET CONDITIONS

In considering the market situation this month, let us take, first, a glance backward over last year's activities and then, endeavor to see into the future.

The past year has been a fairly good one for general business. It has shown a steady increase in volume thruout many lines. The asbestos market, both raw and manufactured, has reflected this condition to a marked extent, but there were several features which detracted from the general satisfactory condition. One was the uncertainty of the situation as far as the merging of the Canadian Mines was concerned. That uncertainty bids fair to be at an end in the very near future. Of course no one can know exactly what effect the merging of the Canadian Mines will have until it is in actual operation and the real effects can be actually seen.

As a matter of fact there have been many suggestions made as to the plan of operation and selling by the merger company, but frankly, we do not believe any plan has been really decided upon. Any conjecture we might make, therefore, would be conjecture only, and there is not much profit to anyone in figuring or trying to figure what would happen under certain given conditions, when it is more than likely that the actual conditions would be as far as possible from the imagined ones. But this will all work out eventually, and now that the merger is an accomplished fact, manufacturers will feel much more competent to make plans and policies for the coming year's business.

The second fly in last year's ointment, is the price situation. The Asbestos Industry, should it ever have a coat of arms, should have inscribed theron "Every fellow for himself." Demand may be good, production ample, but when prices (we mean everybody's prices) are lowered to an extent that almost excludes profit, no one can say that conditions are even fairly satisfactory. Would it not be possible to have some co-ordinating factor (we are not talking of co-operation because co-operation in the Asbestos Industry seems an impossibility) some go-between which would work toward the end of smoothing out the many

differences and difficulties which hinder the whole industry from making a legitimate profit.

On the whole then, the past year has been a more or less transient stage, and we hope 1926 will see the Asbestos Industry establish itself on a stable basis with earnings commensurate with the time and effort being put into it.

The coming year promises—what?

First, more uniform, if perhaps higher, prices for raw material, a condition ultimately found to be of benefit to buyers and sellers alike.

Second, if the merging company carries out the program suggested when the thought of merging was first conceived, 1926 should see better grading of materials, uniform practice with respect to labor conditions, sales promotion, research and the like, all of which cannot but redound to the benefit of every straight shooter in the Asbestos Industry.

A gradual coming to the fore of Amosite asbestos. Producers of other varieties should not shut their eyes to the possibilities of Amosite, meaning in this instance the competitive possibilities.

Russian Asbestos will also probably become more of a factor to be reckoned with in both the American and European markets.

Undoubtedly keener competition in the insulation lines particularly with certain comparatively "new" materials which are finding a place, in some cases, quite a large one, in the American market. The insulation manufacturers should heed the warning given by the increasing demand in the middle west for certain insulation materials in which Asbestos has no part.

At least two, possibly more, new sources of supply for Asbestos Shingles. Competition is going to be very keen in this line from now on.

As a finale, we should say, that it behooves the Asbestos Industry during the coming year, to be wide awake, cognizant of the various factors which threaten its supremacy, and work toward the end that the various disturbing conditions will show improvement.

---

Our friend and subscriber, Mr. E. J. Wilson of New

York makes the following pertinent comments on the market situation:

Shipments of asbestos from the Canadian mines in 1925 were much larger than in 1924, 33,000 more tons being shipped from Thetford, and large shipments from East Broughton and Black Lake also.

Prices have steadily increased thruout the year, and my predictions of a year ago have proven correct.

The shorter grades of asbestos are taken almost entirely by this country, and as long as vast building operations continue here, the Canadian mines will have a good market for all the short grades.

Business conditions in the United States are good, the outlook for the year 1926 is favorable. Business in other countries seems to be on the mend. The asbestos mines will certainly share in the general prosperity.

---

An article in the December 1925 number of Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy, under the title "Casein and Its Industrial Applications," says:

In the making of strong and durable water and fireproof asbestos paper, board, etc., a casein medium for binding the asbestos films can effectually replace the more expensive fish glue frequently used for this purpose. Casein glue associated with asbestos fibre, etc., can be used for facing brake linings, etc., and with asbestos pulp, etc., for high pressure steam gaskets.

---

On December 24th, one of our subscribers writes:

"We wish to express at this time our appreciation of your little magazine "Asbestos," which we find to be invaluable to us. We must agree with a statement in the United States Geological Survey Bulletin for 1918 on 'Asbestos' which points to the value of your publication to the industry." Quite a nice Christmas remembrance!

---

Your parrot uses shocking language.

Yes, my husband bought it and brought it home in the car, and I believe he had two blowouts, a puncture and engine trouble on the way.




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Asphalt Pitch

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# Practical Instances of the Use of Asbestos in Electric Arc and Oxy-Acetylene Welding

By R. L. Gregory, E. E.

Rapid strides have been made during the past few years in the processes of Electric-Arc and Oxy-Acetylene welding, particularly of the former. While Electric-Arc Welding has been known since the early eighties, only during the past decade has it become universally used.

Careful and continuous experiments have resulted in the manufacture of electric-arc welding apparatus which is compact, easily operated and very efficient. The Electric-Arc produces the hottest flame known to science and is of such concentrated heat that it is the most adaptable of all processes for welding.

Today either the Electric-Arc or the Oxy-Acetylene process of welding has been adopted in all Industrial plants where repair shops of any size are maintained, and it is possible not only to build up but to tear down with these welding outfits.

Both processes have their advantages and disadvantages.

The Electric-Arc is the cheaper method of the two; it is more easily applied; it develops a hotter flame (hence is a quicker process) and is the safer method.

On the other hand, however, it is much easier to cut to a line with the Ox-weld; and the Ox-weld method can be used in difficult and out of the way places, this being due to the fact that the Oxy-Acetylene process depends upon storage tanks, (which can be taken anywhere) of the two gases for its supply of energy, while the Electric-Arc requires electric current produced by a motor generator set, operated from an outside source.

It is not necessary to go into details concerning the two processes, you being more especially interested in the part Asbestos plays in them. A few instances of welding and repair work will show clearly why and how Asbestos is used.

First there was the case of a shaft of a Direct Current

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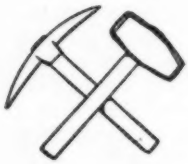
*To Whom All Inquiries Should Be Addressed*

motor, which formed a part of a motor generator set. The D. C. and A. C. motors were coupled together with a steel coupling, and in making up the half of the D. C. side, the key had not fitted perfectly into the key-way. After operating for some time as a unit, this outfit one day gave out and upon investigation it was found that the key-way of the D. C. motor was very badly worn, and the shaft being small, it was a rather difficult task to cut a new key-way in it. As the unit was badly needed, it was decided to try to build up the worn out shaft and recut the key-way, rather than delay and put in a new shaft which latter is often a difficult task for a shop not properly equipped. In doing this, however, one thing had to be looked out for and that was the windings on the D. C. armature. To overcome this, sheets of Asbestos board were fitted around the shaft and the windings. Then in order to make it absolutely tight, Asbestos brick was broken up and the fibre packed around the openings. The repairs were then quickly made, thanks to Asbestos.

At another time a defective cast iron pulley on a counter drive broke, and the pieces flew in all directions, one of them striking the side of the generator bearing cap and breaking it into several pieces. The pieces of the bearing cap were gathered together in the hope that they might be welded, but one piece could not be found. It was decided, however, to weld such pieces as had been found and build up the remaining opening left by the missing part. To accomplish this a mixture of Asbestos fibre and silicate of soda was made and placed on the under side of the cap. This was then shaped or molded to the correct shape and the bearing cap placed over it. The mold was allowed to stand until it hardened, after which the broken pieces were welded together over it and the open space filled up. After it had cooled it was ground down on the emery wheel and smoothed and the cap was as oil tight and fit as well as ever. Asbestos was used because after it had hardened there was very little shrinkage due to heat.

Recently the writer witnessed the welding of the framework of a locomotive which had been cracked. The mechanic in charge, wishing to confine the heat to a definite area as much as possible, used Asbestos fibre, making a

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IMPORT

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sort of shell or jacket wherein he did the repair.

At another time it was necessary to weld the broken foot of an A. C. Squirrel cage motor back on the frame. There was just enough broken off to make it impossible to hold the anchor bolt; therefore it was necessary to build up the broken part and redrill the hole. In order to confine the heat to the broken area as much as possible and not to affect the stater windings, Asbestos was placed around the part to be welded and built up.

These are but a few instances of the use of asbestos in electric-arc and oxy-acetylene welding, but they are typical of the welding operations necessary in all industrial plants. Unquestionably the welding art is in its infancy and as experiments are made and difficulties overcome Asbestos will doubtless prove of greater usefulness.

# The Asbestos Situation in Europe

If an American of European extraction and European academical education visits Europe for the first time in some 20 odd years, his viewpoint is neither that of an American nor can it be that of a European, and if it is true that the blending of old-world culture and new-world energy mostly produces something worthwhile, let us give space to Mr. E. Schaaf-Regelman, as he has but recently returned from the countries of his childhood and studies, after about twenty-five years of business activity in America. He says:

To give an opinion on European conditions in general is impossible within the scope of a reasonably short article, or even within the full extent of one issue of "ASBESTOS," as Europe is more heterogeneous now than it has ever been and nearly every country should be dealt with separately—and there are more countries in Europe now than there ever have been before.

The casual American visitor, who judges by superficialties only, has in former years, when speaking about Europe, coined the phrase:: "The old and half-dead countries." There is more justification today than ever before, to speak of decadence, when judging European countries in an off-hand, tourist way, but the student of human

nature and political economics is not deluded by surface conditions as they reveal themselves to the traveller.

The discomfort of travel in dirty and unheated cars, in which a long-legged individual unsuccessfully tries to find room for his lower extremities, the continuous crossing of frontiers, with its resulting perfectly useless tribulations of passport and baggage revision, the necessity of carrying money in many different currencies, not to mention the difficulty of at least as many different languages, all of this is enough to deprive the average American of his much boasted equanimity and to influence his judgment adversely.

The fact that the French hate the Germans, the Germans hate the Poles, the Poles hate the Austrians, the Austrians hate the Czechs and the Czechs hate everybody else, is evident to the most casual observer, and distasteful and nearly incomprehensible to the average American.

Just as it was necessary that religious frenzy should prompt the adherents of one belief to burn advocates of another cult at the stake to achieve present day unreligious tolerance, so will the European national or international spirit of persecution result ultimately in the brotherhood of men, if today's passions and nationalistic endeavors are guided wisely and disinterestingly by statesmen able to reconcile national aspirations with international co-operation, and nothing will be more conducive to achieve this end, than the equalizing influence of commerce and trade, the exchange of the surplus of one nation, with those of another in material as well as educational and spiritual matters.

"Per aspera ad astra"—thru strife to understanding —this also seems to be the salvation of the Asbestos Industry. Ever since the first few mills in the Eastern township of Quebec turned out this curious "pierre a cotton" there has been strife and unnecessary and uncalled for animosity among the comparatively few producers. Instead of co-operation and mutual helpfulness or tolerance, we have seen nothing but hate reigning supreme, vindictive bickerings and a mad scramble for bad customers, who would have been good buyers, if treated with a grain of common sense.

The Asbestos business in the United States would be

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in a much better shape, and the Asbestos business in Europe could not possibly be in its present deplorable state, were it not for the foolishness of Canadian producers of this important raw material, over which at one time they had practical control without making the slightest use of their dominating position.

Is it any wonder that European factories consuming Canadian Asbestos have lost all sense of proportion of values, when each of the few producers have in nearly every European country, their own offices, agents and salesmen, all of whom during times of business stagnation resulting from the after effects of the world war, have tried to force their material at any ridiculous price into buyer's warehouses, by practically giving it to them if they could not sell it, hoping that at some time and in some way they would get some money for it, the value to be figured at the then ruling chimerical, so-called prevailing, market quotations?

No manufacturer can calculate the sales price of his goods, if he doesn't know the self-cost of his raw material, and the complete demoralization of the entire European Asbestos business is therefore nearly exclusively due to the business policy, or rather the lack thereof, of the Canadian producers.

Granting that the increased production of Asbestos in South Africa and Russia has deprived the Canadian producers of their former monoply to a certain extent, there is nothing as yet, which takes the place of Canadian Crude No. 1 or of Paper stock and lower grades, aggregating in tonnage about one-half the Canadian production. Yet there has been no concerted action on the part of the Canadian producers to take advantage of this, or any other feature, to obtain remunerative prices for at least those grades, for which there is no competition from foreign countries.

While by far the greater portion of paper stock and lower grades will be consumed for many years to come in the United States, nearly all the shingle stock qualities will have to find their outlet in Europe, and it is sad to acknowledge that European asbestos shingle manufacturers now prefer the Russian and South African fibres and take Canadian material only because they cannot obtain enough

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*General Office*

THETFORD MINES
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of the former two.

While it is evident that all buyers of raw material in all European countries, with the possible exception of England, need credit and deferred payment, in order to be able to finance their purchases, there has been no other line of business in which there has been so much credit abuse as in the Asbestos business. Also in this regard the general tendency of the Canadian producers, irrespective of what their competitors in South Africa and Russia have been doing, was "Everybody for himself, the good Lord for us all, and the Devil catch the hindmost."

The list of sins, omissions and vicissitudes committed by the Canadian producers in their business policies in Europe is by no means even nearly complete in this short recital, and the only solution lies in the speedy perfection of the much heralded "merger." The merger, however, should be only the first step towards a sanitation and salvation of the Asbestos Industry, as to complete the good work. it is imperative that the Canadian producers arrive at least at a working agreement with the South African and Russian mines. As none of them is hampered by so-called anti-trust laws, there is no reason why, by earnest co-operation and mutual good will, it should not be possible for an intelligent management to shape the destiny of the industry in such a way that even during the lifetime of the present day investors, their capital should finally be able to earn results commensurate with the risk involved and the patience hitherto shown.

---

"ASBESTOS" is called on from time to time for various information on Asbestos and the Asbestos Industry, its distribution methods, etc. Universities assign the subject of Asbestos to students, and the amount of information required to cover the subject comprehensively is sometimes appalling.

However, in answering the many questions, and discussing the various phases of the subject, we often learn a lot ourselves, and therefore never refuse such requests for information.

An inquiry the other day, however, beats them all. It says "Please send me what material you can on crude and finished asbestos."

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**Canada.**

Statement issued January 1st from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, S. J. Cook Chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Bureau, estimates the production of Asbestos during 1925 as 260,000 tons, valued at $8,700,000. Production of Asbestos in Canada during 1924 was 225,744 tons, valued at $6,710,830.

**India.**

Production of asbestos in India during 1924 was 125.3 tons, valued at 18,826 rupees, as compared with 247 tons, value 9,880 rupees, in 1923. The asbestos produced in 1924 was derived from Seraikala State in Singhbhum, Bhandara District in the Central Provinces and the Cuddapah district of Madras.

**Philippine Islands.**

The "Far Eastern Review," published at Shanghai, China, describes the mining of Asbestos in the Philippines. The mining is in the hands of the Ilocos Asbestos Products Company and work is carried on in the Dungon-Dungon district of Ilocos-Norte. The largest mine appears to be the Big Creek mine which has produced 300 tons of Asbestos in the last two years. Another mine, the "Hilltop" has produced 50 tons in the same period. Methods of mining are said to be primitive and expensive, but no idea of the quality of the material is given.

**Rhodesia.**[1]

*Bulawayo District.*

| | Sept. Tons | 1925 Value |
|---|---|---|
| Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.).. | 531 | £ 9,253 |
| Pangani (J. S. Hancock) ..... | 30 | 358 |
| Shabani (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.) ..... | 1061 | 26,407 |
| *Lomagundi District.* | | |
| Ethel (Union & Rho. Tr. Ltd.) June/Sept. .. | 268 | 6,700 |
| *Victoria District.* | | |
| Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.) ..... | 709 | 17,727 |
| King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.) ..... | 378 | 9,454 |
| | 2977 | £69,899 |




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During September, 1924, production of Rhodesia amounted to 2,116 tons, valued at £46,132.

**Union of South Africa:**[2]

| | Sept. 1925 Tons | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Transvaal | 658 | £ 9,451 |
| Cape | 183 | 3,117 |
| | 841 | £12,568 |

During September, 1924, production of Union of South Africa amounted to 418 tons, valued at £5,812.

1. Figures published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.
2. Figures published by Department of Mines and Industries for the Union of South Africa.

---

Mention was made in a recent issue concerning an inquiry for Red Amphibole Asbestos, and since that time we have been informed by the Powhatan Mining Company that it mines a red amphibole. We have asked the Powhatan Mining Company to send us a sample of this material but as it has not arrived up to time of going to press, we cannot say definitely just *how red* the material is.


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# ASBESTOS
# FACT AND FANCY

**The New Year.**

The New Year is fairly begun.

What a satisfaction to wipe the slate clean and begin over again.

The mistakes of 1925 can be used as stepping stones to progress in 1926. Regrets are not in order—only a firm resolve to make 1926 better than 1925.

During 1926 let us work diligently, deal honestly, help our fellowmen and try to make each day just a little better than the day before.

**Saving the Pennies.**

That old maxim as to saving the pennies and the dollars taking care of themselves, was brought rather forcibly to mind a few days ago when we received from one of the Asbestos firms, four letters, all dictated by the same executive, apparently written by the same stenographer, mailed on the same day, and each letter came in a separate envelope with, of course, a separate two cent stamp on each envelope.

Whether this duplication was merely an isolated instance, and not a common occurrence, we do not know, but we do know that three perfectly good envelopes and at least two, perhaps three, two cent stamps, were used for which no value was received,—wasted.

Even if this particular instance doesn't refer to you, it might not be a bad idea to check up your mailing clerks or stenographers and see that they are not uselessly duplicating stamps and stationery.

**Common Sense.**

For years Philadelphia, and we imagine other cities, have been trying to eliminate "jay-walking," particularly at bad crossings, apparently without much real result.

Some weeks ago another active drive against this most alluring but dangerous pasttime, was made, but this time with a difference. Instead of telling the pedestrian that he *must not* "jay-walk," they conceded to him his inalienable right to endanger his life if he so desired, but implored him to use common sense and before crossing a street in the

middle of the block, or taking "cross country cuts" over wide intersecting thorofares, to take thought, decide just what he had to encounter and measure his distances carefully. In other words, if he must "jay-walk," to learn to do so properly.

Our point is that common sense dictated the plan of the campaign. The planners knew it was perfectly useless to attempt to make the pedestrian stop a long established practice, but they might by proper instruction, teach him to use his head and make the practice less dangerous. As a matter of fact a good many pedestrians regard "jay-walking" as a game, and some become quite expert at it, to the constant annoyance of the motorist or trolley motorman.

Another clever stroke of the campaign was the distribution of the instructive leaflets to all passengers in outgoing, mostly commuters, trains. Who else does so much jay walking, or takes so many risks, as the man or woman catching a train.

And what a comfort to know that jay-walking is no longer frowned upon, but may in time become an art, or even a science. The writer who belongs to that glorious group of carefree commuters, who regard it as their innate right to jay-walk if they so please, applauds the common sense which relieves him of that guilty feeling every time he crosses a street in front of moving traffic.

There are a lot of things in our daily life and business which would yield much better results if treated with regular doses of common sense. There are a lot of things in the Asbestos business which would not be hurt if a little common sense were applied.

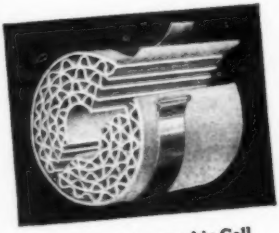
**Parasites.**

The scavengers, such as the vulture and the hyena, are usually associated with all things abhorrent.

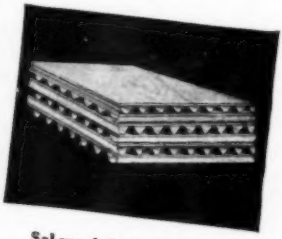
Now, while the habits of these scavengers are not enviable, the work of the world performed by them is most necessary and laudable. The health and happiness of man would be much lessened if the earth were to remain burdened with rotting carcasses and offal. At least some justification therefore, can be found for the scavenger tribe.

But what of the parasite? Can one justify the

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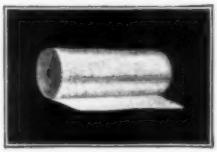


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Write for samples and literature on any of our ASBESTOS PRODUCTS. Inquiries receive quick and courteous attention

SAL-MO PRODUCTS

SAL-MO PRODUCTS

Manufacturers

SALL MOUNTAIN COMPANY

SCRANTON CHICAGO BOSTON

"cootie," the louse, the flea or any of the horrible living organisms which attach themselves to and extract the life-blood and comfort from the attachee?

By way of comparison, the buyer and seller of bankruptcy goods is a human counterpart of the scavenger. He does something worthwhile.

But the human parasite—there are legions of them. Just look about you and figure for yourself how many are at useful productive work and how many are actually fastened around the necks of the workers even as parasites.

How many articles of common, everyday use can you name that have not been copied, price cut and pounded on every hand by the parasites of industry? The parasite of this type knows no patent law, human or divine. He sits about without ever an original idea, just waiting his chance to fasten on some real thinker or producer who, at great labor, has invented a real contribution to the joy of living.

Then, with none of the preliminary expense of time or money, he makes and sells the nearest possible thing to the original, always at a lower price.

May we be saved from the parasites!

**High-Grade Asbestos Textiles**

CARDED FIBRES
YARNS, CORD, MANTLE YARNS
PLAIN AND METALLIC CLOTHS
BRAIDED AND WOVEN TAPES
BRAIDED TUBINGS
WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

**ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY**
NORTH WALES, PENNA.

# Asbestos Fibre

*for the manufacture of*

Roofing Cements · Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper · Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

## THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

*Office and Mines*
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE *of* QUEBEC
CANADA




*This page devoted each month to the discussion of brake lining activities by O. B. Towne, Commissioner of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association*

A new method of assisting the local people in putting on Brake Inspection Campaigns has been devised by the Asbestos Brake Lining Association. Instead of handling the advertising material thru the offices of the various members, it will all be handled thru the office of the Association. This will eliminate a lot of delay and assure the local committees in charge having their needs more accurately met. The old method has not been entirely satisfactory.

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Work on the Data Book progresses well and in a few weeks now, the whole book will be in the hands of the printer. The number of new models in the passenger cars just about equals the number of those discontinued but in the number of trucks, there seems to be a steady increase. The book will be a little larger because of the addition of the 1926 specifications to those already in the book, and because of new cars on the market.

The wholesale value of trucks and automobiles manufactured in the United States during 1925 is given as approximately three billion dollars.

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The number of motor fatalities during the first ten months of 1925 in the sixty-nine largest cities in the country, amounted to 4,699 as against 4,450 during the same period of 1924. October 1925 had 604 as against 570 in 1924. Thirteen and a half per cent of them were due to defective vehicles, principally defective brakes. Only 14 cities reported no fatalities during October 1925, Galveston, Texas being the largest city on the October honor roll.

An increasingly larger number of cities are requiring brake tests by law, thus putting an end to much of the neglect which has been apparent after a brake testing campaign. Many whose brakes are known to be bad avoid the testing grounds, and many others who have poor brakes and who have their machines tested, simply put off having the brakes fixed until a more convenient time, which never comes until after someone has been hurt or the machine smashed, or some other machine smashed. With brake testing compulsory and neglect of brakes subject to fine, many cities are hoping to increase the willingness of motorists to have their brakes tested and repaired.

With about $3,000,000,000 worth of new motor vehicles to be equipped with brake lining and all the old machines to be repaired, the prospects for 1926 in the brake lining business seem to be pretty good.

# RHODESIAN WHITE ASBESTOS

THE PRODUCT OF THE

NIL DESPERANDUM MINE
Shabani

# TRANSVAAL WHITE ASBESTOS

SUPERFINE QUALITY
THE PRODUCT OF

THE AMIANTHUS MINE
Kaapsche Hoop

All grades of Asbestos Fibre, carefully prepared and free from grit, now produced at the above named properties, are offered for sale by

THE ASBESTOS & ELECTRICAL FITTINGS CO. LTD.

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# CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

## Outlook for Building Activity During 1926

Each year for the past five years the Architectural Forum of New York has conducted an extensive survey among architects and builders to determine the amount of building construction contemplated for the ensuing year, the final forecast figures being established only after months of careful research work.

During this five year period each Forum forecast has proven to be amazingly close to the actual figures shown at the end of the year, and in all cases conservative, so that this survey has become recognized as the most authoritative presentation of probable building activity.

The Forum Forecast for 1926 indicates another six billion dollar building year, probably equal to the record-breaking activity of 1925. It is estimated that approximately 700,000 building permits will be issued for structures of every kind, including alterations.

As this article goes to press the figures for the year 1925 indicate that approximately 6 and ½ billion dollars were spent in 1925 for new building construction in the United States. The Forum's figures indicate that $5,584,782,500 worth of construction will pass over the boards of architects and into actual construction during 1926. In addition to this vast sum to be spent for building materials and labor there must be considered the fact that in the small house field and that of industrial construction there is considerable building not developed from architects' plans, probably totalling another half-billion dollars. Thus it is predicted that 1926 will be another six billion dollar building year.

Moreover, the high cost of building, together with increased real estate values, has during the past few years provided a forced education for the investing public in this field, indicating the fallacy of poorly considered planning and the use of inferior materials and workmanship. The great effort in the planning of buildings today is to eliminate all waste space and provide a maximum of rental or utility efficiency at the same time attempting definitely to reduce depreciation and maintenance cost thru good architectural specifications. The total effect of these conditions is reflected in a constant improvement in the character of the buildings. This trend should be of interest to the contractor and distributor of asbestos materials, particularly insulation or roofing.

The graph on page thirty prepared by Architectural Forum, shows the building situation at a glance. It gives an index line showing the variation in building costs since 1915, and a third

## NATIONAL




## FIREBRICK CEMENT

For setting fire brick, patching brick work, making rammed-in linings, and a wash for coating the face of the fire brick exposed to the heat. Best suited for use in furnaces, fire boxes and combustion chambers, where temperatures range from 2000° F. to 3200° F.

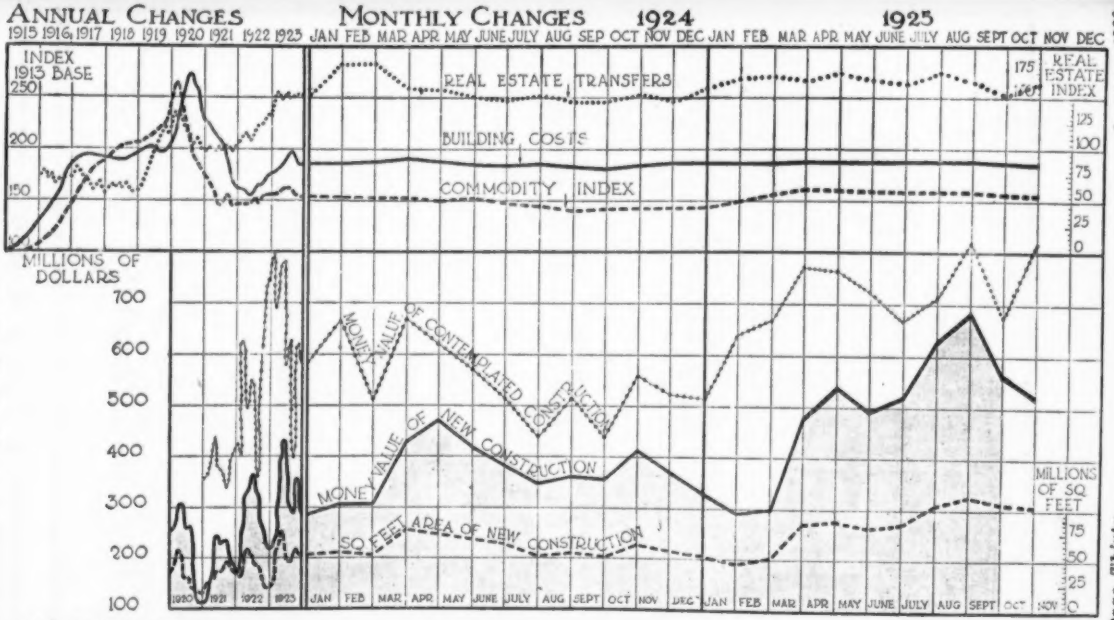
ALL-TEMP Cement is more refractory than the brick used. It slightly penetrates the brick at high temperatures, causing the brick work to become monolithic.

ALL-TEMP Cement will not glaze. It becomes semi-vitreous at about 1800° to 2000° F. and does not shrink until its melting point, which is in excess of 3300° F., is reached.

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**National Magnesia Mfg. Co.**

544 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.




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showing the variation in general commodity costs since 1915. It also illustrates graphically the monthly totaled values of plans filed in the United States since 1919, the monthly totals of contracts let in new construction in the United States since 1919, and the monthly totals of the volume of new building in the United States since 1919 as measured in square feet. We believe a careful study of this graph will be of benefit to all interested in the distribution or sale of asbestos materials which find their way into the construction industry.

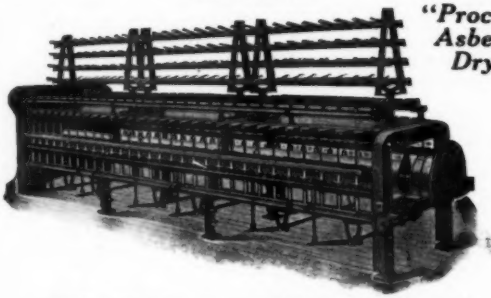
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**Wage Rates.** The present minimum scale in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. for pipe coverers who have served four years and qualified as journeyman pipe coverers, is $1.00 per hour. The Pipe Coverers' Union made a demand for an increase of 12½c per hour to become effective January 1st, 1926, but this demand was refused by the Master Felters and the pipe coverers have continued with their work. There is no agreement existing as to the present wage scale but it appears to be taken for granted that the prevailing scale will continue to apply during this year—1926.

In New York City terms are at present being negotiated between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council, but to date no settlement has been reached. There is a general demand in New York City for wage increases.


**ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY**

*"Smith-Furbush"*



*"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers*

**PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.**

*Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.*

**Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.**




**Imports into U. S. A.**

*Unmanufactured Asbestos*:

| | October 1924 Tons | October 1924 Value | October 1925 Tons | October 1925 Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | 15,885 | $431,872 | 21,644 | $641,416 |
| United Kingdom | 2 | 852 | .. | ... |
| Germany | 49 | 5,083 | 42 | 7,843 |
| Br. S. Africa | 182 | 18,734 | .. | ... |
| Port. E. Africa | 179 | 35,018 | 327 | 69,509 |
| | 16,297 | $491,559 | 22,013 | $718,768 |

The material coming from Canada during October, 1925, (viz: 21,644 tons) consisted of 875 tons of Crude valued at $141,681; 8,941 tons Mill Fibre, valued at $337,340; 11,828 tons lower grades, valued at $162,395. All material from Portguese E. Africa and Germany was Crude.

*Manufactured Asbestos*:

| | October 1924 Pounds | October 1924 Value | October 1925 Pounds | October 1925 Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Yarn—* | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 877 | $ 625 | 3,273 | $ 1,178 |
| Germany | ... | ... | 557 | 561 |
| *Fabrics, Woven—* | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 4,782 | 1,970 | 8,964 | 4,370 |
| *Packing, Fabric—* | | | | |
| Canada | 87,346 | 2,456 | ... | ... |
| *Packing, Not Fabric—* | | | | |
| Austria | 77 | 23 | ... | ... |
| Canada | ... | ... | 71 | 23 |
| *Paper and Millboard—* | | | | |
| Canada | 155,662 | 5,220 | ... | ... |
| *Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—* | | | | |
| Belgium | 1,267,103 | 18,204 | 4,540,651 | 71,746 |
| Canada | 4,310 | 187 | 20,905 | 764 |
| *Asbestos Cement—* | | | | |
| Canada | 7,495 | 666 | 240 | 14 |
| *Other Manufactures—* | | | | |
| Austria | 1,164 | 570 | 4,195 | 8,073 |
| Belgium | 889,413 | 16,578 | 96,950 | 1,820 |
| Germany | ... | ... | 2,454 | 324 |
| Netherlands | 200,000 | 4,958 | 581,391 | 9,901 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom .... | 17,117 | 7,198 | 11,897 | 5,419 |
| Canada ..... | 80,618 | 843 | 1,475 | 73 |
| Total Other Mfrs. . | 1,188,312 | $30,147 | 698,362 | $ 25,610 |
| *Grand Total* .... | *2,715,964* | *$59,498* | *5,273,023* | *$104,266* |

**Exports from U. S. A.**

*Exports of unmanufactured asbestos* for the month of October, 1925, totalled 29 tons, valued at $2,914. During October, 1924, 62 tons, valued at $4,377 were exported.

*Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:*

| | October 1924 | | October 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | Value | Pounds | Value |
| Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.. | 245,862 | $14,187 | 188,347 | $11,056 |
| Pipe Covg. & Cement. | 1,044,792 | 30,393 | 480,163 | 25,816 |
| Textiles, Yarn & Pkg. | 78,646 | 57,457 | 89,416 | 56,091 |
| Brake & Clutch Lin'g | ... | ... | 94,316 | 70,940 |
| Magnesia & Mfrs. of.. | 296,813 | 25,189 | 461,430 | 33,209 |
| Asbestos Roofing ..... | 2,717 sqs. | 16,188 | 5,299 sqs. | 22,778 |
| Other Manufactures.. | 231,576 | 73,209 | 190,536 | 26,334 |

**Exports from Canada (Raw Asbestos)**

| | October 1924 | | October 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Value | Tons | Value |
| United Kingdom ..... | 371 | $ 22,900 | 650 | $ 63,737 |
| United States ..... | 4,788 | 285,121 | 8,400 | 441,073 |
| Australia ..... | 50 | 2,410 | 50 | 3,500 |
| Austria ..... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Belgium ..... | 120 | 7,800 | 130 | 5,600 |
| Denmark ..... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| France ..... | 330 | 30,400 | 415 | 29,800 |
| Germany ..... | 589 | 42,500 | 533 | 57,110 |
| Italy ..... | 170 | 9,600 | 269 | 18,610 |
| Japan ..... | 350 | 19,300 | 156 | 15,262 |
| Netherlands ..... | .. | ... | 548 | 48,380 |
| Other Countries ..... | .. | ... | 50 | 3,000 |
| Total ..... | 6,768 | $420,031 | 11,201 | $686,072 |
| *Sand and Waste—* | | | | |
| United Kingdom ..... | 235 | 3,950 | 120 | 2,275 |
| United States ..... | 6,610 | 83,388 | 11,700 | 161,624 |
| France ..... | 60 | 1,200 | .. | ... |
| Germany ..... | 50 | 1,000 | 120 | 2,400 |
| Netherlands ..... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Other Countries ..... | 10 | 140 | 33 | 660 |
| Total ..... | 6,965 | $ 89,678 | 11,973 | $166,959 |
| *Grand Total* ..... | *13,733* | *$509,709* | *23,174* | *$853,031* |

**Imports and Exports by England.**

Imports of raw material for October, 1925, compared

with those for October, 1924:

| | October 1924 | | October 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Value | Tons | Value |
| From Rhodesia ..... | 2,291 | £66,752 | 1,170 | £33,324 |
| From Canada ..... | 726 | 12,383 | 410 | 7,210 |
| From Other Countries ..... | 565 | 12,363 | 208 | 4,151 |
| Total Imports ..... | 3,582 | £91,498 | 1,788 | £44,685 |
| Re-Exports ..... | 647 | 21,146 | 142 | 4,323 |

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos material, during October, 1925, compared with October, 1924:

| | October 1924 | | October 1924 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Value | Tons | Value |
| To Netherlands ..... | 38 | £ 5,497 | 41 | £ 4,230 |
| To France ..... | 36 | 13,101 | 33 | 8,109 |
| To U. S. A. ..... | 5 | 1,939 | 10 | 1,533 |
| To British India ..... | 129 | 8,841 | 242 | 7,819 |
| To Other Countries ..... | 1,028 | 57,283 | 1,692 | 64,523 |
| Total ..... | 1,236 | £86,661 | 2,018 | £86,214 |

**Nederlandsche Asbest My.**

Importers of Asbestos
Crudes and Fibres

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# The Sesquicentennial

Some of our European subscribers have expressed an interest in the Sesquicentennial International Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia, from June 1 to December 1, 1926, therefore a brief informative description may not be amiss.

The Sesquicentennial commemorates the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by these United States.

The Exposition will be worldwide in its scope, exhibits to portray the development of agriculture, mining, transportation, education, fine arts, social economy, liberal arts, trade, horticulture, manufacturing and mechanics.

Five great exposition palaces providing exposition space of more than 1,750,000 square feet, or more than 30 acres, will be in the midst of a tract of 2000 acres. In addition there will be a Stadium, with a seating capacity of 150,000 and a total capacity of 200,000. Likewise there is to be an auditorium capable of seating 20,000.

At least twenty additional special buildings are being planned by outside agencies, govermental, state and commercial.

Among the foreign nations to be represented are: France, England, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Switzerland, Japan, Chile and Argentina.

Interesting features of foreign participation will be the Taj Mahal which will be erected in connection with the Indian Pavilion, an eighteenth century villa in the Polish exhibit, the representation of a Moravian farmhouse in the exhibit of Czechoslovakia, the reproduction of a Rumanian village and a Spanish Pavilion in which will be exhibited the casket which contained the jewels of Queen Isabella, pledged to raise money for the voyage of Columbus.

Other features will be sports events, musical programs, including both American and foreign talent, a collection of paintings, the Temple of Fashion where fashion displays will be held, historic exhibits, and the exhibit of the motion picture industry where actual pictures will be made by

cinema stars before audiences of exposition visitors.

One hundred and seventy conventions, of as many organizations, will be held in the auditorium thruout the year, as well as many exhibitions such as the automobile show, aviation show, international poultry show, etc.

The Exposition grounds occupy an area of 670 acres, exclusive of the flying field, army and boy scout encampments, and the parking area. The site is in South Philadelphia, adjacent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard and includes the beautiful League Island Park.

## Automobile Production

Preliminary Figures covering production of automobiles during 1925, have been published by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The total production for the year is 4,325,000, consisting of 3,883,000 passenger cars and 492,000 trucks. The figures cover both the United States and Canada. The highest previous year was 1923, which showed a production of 4,086,000 cars and trucks.

The wholesale value of the 1925 production is given as Three Billion Dollars.

Approximately Twenty Million motor vehicles are registered in the United States. There were 550,000 motor vehicles exported during 1925, the estimated value of which, including parts exports, is $392,600,000.

As to consumption of materials, 769 Million pounds of Crude rubber were used, 226 million pounds of cotton fabric were used in tires alone, and the gasoline consumed totalled 7, 494,000,000 gallons.

"The Scope of Trade Association Activities" is the title of a pamphlet recently published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., of New York.

This pamphlet discusses the recent decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Maple Flooring Case, the Cement Case, the Hardwood Lumber and the Linseed Oil case. Those interested in trade association activities in connection with their products, will find the discussion most helpful, and interesting.

# CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY

LIMITED

The very extensive alterations and additions to our plant in Cyprus have recently been completed, and three grades of fibre are now being produced.

## CYPRUS STANDARD

a shingle stock fibre of the highest quality, showing less than 1 oz. short fibres on the bottom tray, and practically dust-free.

## CYPRUS SHORTS

similar to Standard in all respects, except that the fibres are shorter.

## CYPRUS FINES

a very short but clean fibre.

---

The whole production of these new grades to the end of 1926 except for a small quantity of Fines, has already been sold forward, but we shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request, as contracts for 1927 deliveries are already being arranged.

All grades of Cyprus Fibre are produced from the same mine and passed through the same finishing plant, thus ensuring absolute uniformity of quality.

**SALES OFFICE:**

**49 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1**

**Cables: Syndigef, London**

# The Occurrence of Asbestos in British Columbia

A news item appearing in the Evening Post (New York) recently, stated that an announcement had been made by the B. C. Chamber of Mines to the effect that asbestos nearly equal in quality to that of Quebec had been found at the head waters of the Quoicek Creek off the Fraser River, near Lytton, the vein having been traced for several miles and found to be of considerable width.

In an endeavor to get the full facts on this find, we wrote the Department of Mines of British Columbia, and, under date of December 19th they advise us that the Resident Mining Engineer at Kamloops, B. C., has recently reported on the Asbestos deposit near Lytton, as follows:

"The occurrence of asbestos at the head waters of Quoicek Creek has been known for some years, and I am not aware of any recent development or discovery. I have not been on the ground, but am informed that the position is practically inaccessible at this time and for the greater part of the year, being at an elevation of about 6000 feet in difficult country.

"While the serpentine formation is known to extend for a considerable distance I am not aware that the continuity of the asbestos has been proved in like measure, and there would need to be very definite assurance of amount to compensate the natural disadvantages referred to above. I have listed the occurrence for future investigation and report."

Evidently, "All that glitters, etc."

However a sample of asbestos "recently discovered in British Columbia" has been received by Mr. O. B. Towne, Commissioner, Asbestos Brake Lining Association, who reports that the material is very white and gives evidence of being of good quality.

**SALESMAN WANTED** who can estimate pipe covering and roofing contract work. Reply stating experience, age, salary, etc. Address Box 1C-P, Asbestos.

# NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

**Birthdays.** Our birthday list this month consists of Robert A. Keasbey, President of the Robert A. Keasbey Company, whose birthday date is January 16th, G. D. Crabbs, President Philip Carey Company, January 22nd; C. J. Stover, President, Consolidated Asbestos Limited, January 29th; Benj T. Conwell, Jr., vice president and treasurer, American Insulation Company, February 3rd; Sir Mortimer B. Davis, Owner Consolidated Asbestos Limited, February 6th. We extend hearty congratulations and best wishes to all these gentlemen.

**The Chamberlin Rubber Company** of Rochester, New York, Distributors of Asbestos Materials, has recently moved into larger quarters at 48 St. Paul Street, Rochester.

**Turcotte & Merrill**, 50 Notre Dame street, West, Montreal, were appointed permanent liquidators for Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Co., Ltd., at a meeting of the Creditors of the Company held on December 28th.

**The Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company** of Passaic, N. J., known in the Asbestos trade as manufacturers of Asbestos Brake Lining, on December 1st opened a factory branch in Philadelphia under the management of John S. Latta, former head of John S. Latta & Co., Inc., which Company has been sole agent for the Manhattan Company in Philadelphia, for many years. The new branch occupies the former quarters of John S. Latta & Co., at 2132 Market Street.

**The Empire Covering Co.** If any of our readers are familiar with the present address of the Empire Covering Company, we would be glad to have it. They were formerly located at 480 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., doing a business in marine and stationery Asbestos Coverings, and Asbestuslite Flooring. Frank W. Priest was head of the firm.

**The Cape Asbestos Company Limited** are making an issue of new capital consisting of 30,000 Cumulative 5% participating preference shares at 21/- per share and 18,500 ordinary shares at the same price. The issue is required to meet the continued expansion of the business of the company and for the purchase of interests in additional asbestos bearing properties in South Africa. Shares are being offered pro rata, to the holders of existing shares, viz: one new preference share for each two now held and one new ordinary share for each four ordinary shares now held.

The total issued capital of the company will ultimately be £180,000, consisting of 90,000 preference shares and 90,000 ordinary shares. After the payment of the cumulative dividend of 5% the preference shares are entitled to half of the surplus

profits distributed as a dividend.

**Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation.** An interesting Cinematograph Exhibition was given at the Bishopsgate Institute, London, on Tuesday, December 15th, showing views of the Shabanie Mine, Rhodesia, and the various operations carried on there in the mining and production of Rhodesian Asbestos. About one hundred persons attended the Exhibition.

**The Asbestos Manufactures Co., Ltd.**, has changed its address from 36 Victoria Street, to 47 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

**"Blue Asbestos a Good Heat Insulator"** is the title of a short article appearing in the December 12th issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal Press.

**The Eastern Asbestos Co.**, 196 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I., at a recent Directors meeting, elected the following officers: President and Treasurer, Phineas O. Baker; Vice President, Earl W. Carpenter; Secretary, William T. Bennett; Construction and Estimates, Oliver L. Jentzel.

**The Consolidated Classification Committee,** in its Docket 25, propose the following changes in freight classifications of asbestos materials:

On Asbestos Crude, in bags or barrels, L. C. L., now given 4th class in the Official, 3rd in the Southern and 4th in the Western. It is proposed to give this commodity 2nd class in the official, 3rd in the Western, the Southern classification to remain 3rd as at present. On this same commodity in packages or in bulk, C. L., minimum weight 50,000 pounds, now taking 5th class in the Official, 6th in the Southern and D in the Western, it is proposed to change to 4th class in the Official and 5th class in the Western.

On Asbestos Millboard, in boxes or crates, or in burlapped rolls, L. C. L., it is proposed to change the rating in the Western classification to 3rd instead of 4th as at present, the Official and Southern remaining 3rd class as now rated. In packages named, viz: boxes or crates, or burlapped rolls, C. L. minimum weight 30,000 pounds, ratings are the same as at present, viz: 5th in all classifications.

Hearings will be held January 12th at New York, January 19th at Chicago, January 27th at Atlanta, Ga.

**P. O. Baker**, President of the Eastern Asbestos Company, spent Christmas week at Lock Raven, Md., as guest of H. E. Donnell, Superintendent of the Maryland Training School for Boys.

**Sir Mortimer B. Davis**, has become interested in the racing of horses, and recently a deal was made by which he acquires the pick of the yearlings and younger thorobreds of Prince Aga Khan's French stables. Sir Mortimer has appointed Cornet, a noted French horseman, as his trainer and will shortly open training quarters for his horses at Chantilly. It is expected that he will have some of the newly purchased animals under his colors at the spring race meeting in France.

## ASBESTOS

**"Chameleon"** is the name recently trademarked by Sinclair & Guest, Ltd., 108 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3, on goods made from asbestos or in which asbestos predominates, such as millboard, yarn, rope, cloth, jointings and packings.

**"Proper Insulation of Furnace Pipes Saves Over $2000 in Ten Years"** is the title of an interesting article appearing in the November 25th issue of Furnaces and Sheet Metals. The article is illustrated with graph showing savings effected by proper insulation.

**The Fiber Manufacturing Company** of Newton, North Carolina, manufacturers of Asbestos Yarns, have recently installed sufficient additional machinery to more than double their production, and at that are forced to run their plant on a day and night schedule, and all overtime possible, in order to take care of their orders. This firm started the manufacture of Asbestos yarns about two years ago. They also manufacture a line of roofing and metal paints which they largely distribute thruout the South.

**Appreciation.** This office has been kindly and numerously remembered by its various friends in the Asbestos business, having received calendars, note pads, diaries and greeting cards. All these are very greatly appreciated.

**The Eastern Asbestos Company** of Providence, R. I., has recently disposed of their real estate holdings at 196 W. Exchange street, and has opened their new warehouse at 287 Tockwotton street. The office of the Eastern Asbestos Company is also located at 287 Tockwotton street. The change will provide larger manufacturing and warehouse facilities, a private railroad siding on the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., and easy access to all steamship lines, thus enabling the company to extend an improved service to the trade.

**The Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works** calls attention to error in the Decmber number, in which it was stated that the first section of their Catalog No. 27 treated of Brass Hose Goods, while as a matter of fact this section treats of Hose, Brass Hose Goods and Belting. The Catalog is most attractively printed and illustrated.

**G. A. South,** an African Engineer, is named as the patentee of the new variety of Asbestos Shingle, using Amosite Asbestos as a base, as described in September "ASBESTOS."

**Ralph L. Fuller Associates,** of Cleveland, have recently taken the agency for the state of Ohio, for Rock Wool insulation manufactured by the Banner Rock Products Company of Alexandria, Ind.

New and larger quarters at 2017 Superior Viaduct, Cleveland, have recently been taken by Ralph L. Fuller Associates, these giving 1800 square feet of office space and 10,000 square feet of warehouse space.

**Mikesell Brothers Company.** Fred E. Hummel, 53 W. Jack-

son street, Chicago, has been appointed Receiver for Mikesell Brothers Company, after the filing of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy by Vose & Page, Attorneys of Chicago, acting in behalf of certain unsecured creditors of Mikesell Brothers Company.

Sale was held on Tuesday, December 29th, 10.30 A. M. in Chicago. Among the materials offered for sale were 1400 feet Superbestos Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining, 10,000 feet Superbestos Wire inserted Woven Brake Lining and 400 pounds Mica Plate Sheets, together with office furniture, all these materials being at the Chicago Branch of the Company.

We also understand that the plant at Wabash is also to be sold within the next thirty days.

## PATENTS

**Brake Band Lining Securing Means.** No. 1,562,132. Granted on November 17th to Edward Trist, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Feb. 25, 1924. Serial No. 695,014. Described as—in combination with a brake shoe of open construction, provided adjacent each end and centrally thereof with a transversely extending recess and openings extending thru the shoe centrally of said recesses, T-bolts having their shanks extending thru the shoe and being disposed so that the heads of the bolts are located within the recesses, a brake lining extending about the shoe with the shanks of the bolts extending thru the lining and the heads transversely engaging the lining within the recesses and nuts threaded upon the shanks of the bolts and bearing against the brake shoe upon the face opposite the recesses to provide a single, transversely, central pull upon the lining at points spaced around the shoe and uniformly tension the lining.

**Insulating Plaster Board.** No. 1,562,499. Granted on November 24th, to George H. Ellis, St. Paul, Minn. Filed August 8th, 1923. Serial No. 656,330.

Described as a plaster board comprising a flat body of fibrous material having substantially cylindrical projections extending from one surface thereof, each projection being spaced from the surrounding adjacent projections substantially the same distance, the surface of said board between the projections being provided with adjacent parallel V-shaped ribs.

**Asbestos Insulating Medium.** No. 1,564,238. Granted on December 8th, to John Allen Heany, New Haven, Conn., assignor by mesne assignments to Rockbestos Products Corporation, a corporation of Massachusetts. Filed January 30, 1920. Serial No. 355,117. Renewed April 1925.

Described as the process of treating materials in preparation for the manufacture of yarn which consists in combining the cleaning of Crude Asbestos and the incorporating therewith of cotton by picking apart the Asbestos material and the cotton fibres and mixing them in a flocculent condition.

**Waterproof Insulating Covering.** No. 1,564,797. Granted on

December 8th, to Junius H. Stone, Port Washington, N. Y. Filed April 13, 1922. Serial No. 552,211.

Described as a plastic composition adapted to form a lagging for refrigerator pipes and the like, comprising six to twenty-four parts of granulated cork, one to four parts loose fibre (hair) and one to four parts rubber dissolved in a solvent.

## Mail Now Your U. S. Manufactures Census Report

The U. S. Bureau of the Census in taking its annual census of manufactures, requests that the questionnaire, which has already been mailed to manufacturers, be filled out *promptly, fully,* and accurately.

In taking the census for 1923 it was necessary for the Bureau to send 100,000 letters to manufacturers requesting additional information, or verification or correction of their reports.

The information requested on the census questionnaire is not so complicated that it is difficult to answer from records ordinarily kept in every manufacturing plant, and it naturally follows that the more accurately the questionnaires are filled in, the more helpful will be the census figures to all manufacturers, including your own firm.

Here is a little couplet which speaks its own piece about the man who insisted on having his right to the right-of-way respected, and who apparently didn't take into consideration what the other fellow might do, or whether he knew what to do, or whether he could do it even if he knew:

Here lies the body of Edward Gray,
Who died maintaining his right of way
He was right, dead right, as he sped along
But he is just as dead as if he were wrong.

## BUYERS CLASSIFIED INDEX

Being a listing of those firms whose products are of particular interest to those in the Asbestos Industry.
Rate for listing supplied on application.
We hope to gradually make this listing of great value to our readers.

### ASBESTOS MACHINERY, CARDS AND SPINNING

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass.**



## *Asbestos Prepared Roofing*

**3 Ply White Seal Asbestos Roofing**
**4 Ply White Seal Asbestos Roofing**
**4 Ply Fire Chief Asbestos Roofing, Burlap Center**
**3 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing**
**4 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing**

These are all mineral products made to withstand the elements and give life time service.

Approved by the Board of Underwriters' for use in fire zones.

Highest quality Roofing manufactured.
First cost your only cost.

## *Asbestos Built-Up Roofing Felts*

**Asbestos Asphalt No. 2 Impregnated Felt**
**Asbescoat No. 52 Base Felt**
**Asbescoat No. 67 Base Felt**
**Asbestos No. 30 Base Felt**
**Asbestos No. 35 Base Felt**
**2 Ply White Seal Asbestos Base Felt**
**2 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Base Felt**

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# H. F. WATSON COMPANY

**Manufacturers**

**CHICAGO BRANCH**
**5333 S. Western Ave.**

**Erie, Pa.**

# *85% Magnesia*

## STEAM PIPE AND BOILER INSULATION AND LOCOMOTIVE LAGGING



**The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation Made**

**That is Structurally Strong and Permanently Effective**

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## "Ehret's 85% Magnesia"

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**VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA**

Since 1897

By

## Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co.

*Distributors Everywhere*

BRANCH OFFICES

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

# Salesman's Handy Calendar

First class excuses for not doing business arranged for ready reference!

*January*—"Can't do any business this month; everybody's taking inventory."

*February*—"Very short month. See me next month."

*March*—"They say that after Easter they'll be ready to talk business."

*April*—"Too much rain has put a damper on business."

*May*—"Not ready yet. Will surely do something on next trip."

*June*—"The man with the say-so was out of town at their trade convention."

*July*—"Won't do anything on our proposition until after the summer."

*August*—"Everybody's on vacation."

*September*—"Prospects are waiting to see how Fall business is."

*October*—"Can't do anything until after the election."

*November*—"Too busy with Christmas orders; will see him after the holidays."

*December*—"See us after the first of the year."

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